

The Times-Dispatch.

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THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1905.

City Congestion and the Remedy

Although New York has just opened up its expensive subway, there is talk of spending from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 for other subways, as it has been found that transportation facilities are still inadequate to the enormous demands. The World says that the workmen of New York and tradesmen who supply workingmen's needs are interested in having this enterprise begin without wasting more time on preliminaries. "A greater sum is deducted from New York wages," says our contemporary, "for the one item of rent than anywhere else in the world. Slow, costly and uncomfortable transit is the reason. Compelled to live near his work, the workingman is at the landlord's mercy."

A hint for Richmond. There is much complaint here of high rents, and it has been stated on several occasions by a representative of the workmen of Richmond that they are compelled to live two or three families in a single house. In reply to this the question has been asked why these people do not move out into the country? The answer is simple enough. They must have city conveniences; they must have schools, and they must have rapid transportation. But if the city will incorporate plenty of vacant lands in the outlying sections, it will not be long before there will be numerous settlements with city conveniences, and wherever there are settlements there will be a good street car service. Nobody pretends that all this would come at once. It will take time, but the longer we delay expansion the longer will be delayed this necessary development. We ought to begin at the earliest possible moment, so that these much-needed improvements will come at the earliest possible moment. We are certainly not going to improve the condition by doing nothing. The only promise of relief is to be found in expansion.

Mexico Abandons Free Silver.

Mexico has adopted the gold standard. How that does remind us of old times! A few years ago when the free silver agitation was in Mexico was used by both sides as an illustration. The advocates of free silver pointed to prosperity in Mexico as an argument in their favor, whereas the opponents of free silver pointed to Mexico to show that under free coinage in this country the silver dollar would be worth only fifty cents. In the meantime Mexico seemed to be getting along fairly well. But as gold now is recognized the world over as the standard of value Mexico has found it necessary to abandon free silver and establish the gold standard.

Under the free and unlimited coinage of silver enterprises having outstanding gold bonds were required to pay at one time nearly \$3 for \$1 in interest and the fluctuation of money was most annoying and distressing. The government tried to make the currency stable by establishing an exchange rate for gold, monthly. But this was found to be unsatisfactory, and, by decree of President Diaz, the units will be closed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver after April 1st.

The Mexican silver dollar, or peso, is retained, but the value of it is fixed at 50 cents in gold. This is slightly above the intrinsic value of the Mexican dollar; that is to say above the market value of the silver dollar, which it contains and under the free and unlimited coinage of silver the artificial value could not be maintained. But by limiting the silver coinage and by imposing a bar to the reimportation of Mexican silver the government will be able to prevent fluctuation. As a further safeguard the government proposes to lend its credit to the maintenance of the exchange rate at par—that is \$2 Mexican to \$1 gold—by selling drafts at par exchange rates in case of possible fluctuation, and a considerable sum of money will be set aside in a reserve fund for this purpose.

It is pointed out that last fall, before the government's plan was made public by Finance Minister Lamontour, exchange on New York was quoted at \$1.17 1/4, the highest for months; the day the monetary bill was introduced in the Mexican Congress the rate dropped to \$1.12 1/2, and ten days later was within two or three points of par; yesterday it was quoted at par.

during a long period of time and in spite of all sentiment in its favor has been compelled to abandon it.

A Story With a Moral.

At the meeting the other night of the Committee on Charter, Ordinance and Reform, Mayor Rose, of Barton Heights, said in reply to question that good homes could be rented in that town for \$200 a year and it goes without saying that lots correspondingly cheap can be had for building purposes. A member of the Council then asked why it was that people living in cramped quarters in Richmond did not move to Barton Heights.

In reply to this question let us relate the experience of a householder. Several years ago he determined to purchase a lot and build a house outside of the congested city. He went to Barton Heights and was delighted with the situation. The location was ideal, but he finally built his house in the western suburbs. Why? Because he was not at all sure of the future of Barton Heights. He did not know what was to become of that settlement, whether or not it would have city conveniences, good schools and quick transportation. It was an uncertain quantity and he was unwilling to invest his money in property of doubtful value. But he knew that property in the West End of Richmond was in the line of improvement; that sooner or later it would have all the conveniences and advantages of the city and naturally would enhance in value. In this he was not wrong, for the city conveniences have come and the property is worth to-day double what it cost.

We do not mean to disparage property in Barton Heights, for it is desirable property, but everybody remembers that when the promoter deserted Barton Heights he left the community in a most precarious situation. Barton Heights has recovered and is now a prosperous town, but its future will never be assured until it becomes part and parcel of the corporation of Richmond. When that is accomplished citizens of Richmond will feel safe to purchase lots and build houses and make their homes in that attractive suburb. It would be the best thing possible for Barton Heights.

Democratic Principle.

The Times-Dispatch is very tender about the interests and very anxious about the possible losses and embarrassments of the local candidates, and its position in that respect is in curious contrast to its absolute indifference to the interests of the State candidates, and for that matter, of the party in the State at large. It indicates, in an editorial printed this morning and printed elsewhere, that the possible defeat of voters who fear the Democratic ticket is a strong reason for a separate primary, and with some show of animation it repels the suggestion that voters in both primaries, if two are held, shall be required to pledge themselves to support all the nominees. In other words, it is entirely willing to have men go to the polls and vote for local officers, pledging themselves no further than to support the local nominees, to whom there is no possibility of opposition, while leaving themselves free to stay away from the State primary and to vote the State ticket to which opposition is likely. This is a remarkable position for a Democratic newspaper.—The News Leader.

It is not a remarkable position for this paper to take. It is the position we have always taken, and which we shall always occupy—that Democrats who pledge themselves in a local primary to support the local ticket be not required to pledge themselves beyond that. Let us remind our contemporary: There was a time when good Democrats in Richmond were unwilling to pledge themselves to support the nominee of the national Democratic party for the presidency. Does the News Leader hold that all such Democrats should have been excluded from the city primary?

The Need of the Times.

In a government like ours there must be political parties and where there are political parties there must be politics. No matter what the contest, if it involve an election, political methods are almost sure to be used. It is not often that the office really seeks the man. But there is one office now within the gift of the voters of Virginia which should be kept out of partisan politics. There is one office that should seek the man, and that is the Superintendent of Public Instruction. We said in yesterday's paper, and we repeat it with emphasis, that this is to the people at large the most important position to be filled in the next election. The public school system will manage in some way to get along, but its efficiency will depend very largely upon the efficiency of the State Superintendent. The inspiration of the whole movement for better schools and a longer school term must proceed from this source. The people at large will necessarily judge the public school system in great degree by the man who is the recognized head of it. If he cannot arouse and inspire them and touch their pocketbooks nobody can. He must take the initiative in all things. He must have that strength of conviction which carries conviction. It is impossible for any man to arouse in others an enthusiasm which he himself does not feel, and enthusiasm is what we must have in this movement or it will not prosper. No half-hearted movement ever prospers and no half-hearted man can lead a prosperous movement. It required a Martin Luther with his heart on fire with religious zeal and conviction to lead into success the movement of the Reformation. We need a man with Martin Luther's zeal and conviction to lead the public school movement in Virginia, and if we can get such a leader the movement will go on until there is a nine months school for every child in Virginia.

We need a leader who will impart his enthusiasm to the county superintendents, to the members of the school board, to the teachers in the public schools and to the taxpayers. We need a man with the true missionary spirit and with the courage and determination which has ever characterized the successful missionary and pioneer. In addition to this he should be a man of intellectual abilities, a scholar and a teacher. He should not only have the desire for better schools, but he should know what constitutes a good school and a good teacher, and that means that he must himself be an expert. With such a man in the lead we may reasonably look for the greatest educational revival this State has ever known and the best system of schools throughout the Commonwealth.

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Yellow-citizens of Virginia, especially you of the country districts, this is a question to you and to your children of paramount importance, and it is a question in which you should manifest the liveliest interest. You can find such a leader as we have described and when you have found him and when you have called upon him he cannot turn a deaf ear. This is the cause of the people and when the people command the individual citizen must obey. In the name of the little children of this generation, in the interest of the schools which the State is providing for them, we ask for the right man to fill this position and heaven grant that he may be found and put in place.

The Ward System.

When the Street Committee met on Tuesday night some members were surprised to ascertain that, apparently, a slate had been made up and the street improvement fund apportioned to the several wards, without their knowledge or consent. Messrs. Minor, Morton and Reynolds objected, but without avail, as, in spite of them, the slate was adopted. How long will this sort of thing be tolerated? In apportioning the street improvement fund, Richmond is treated as though it were composed of seven distinct towns, and that each town were entitled to its portion of the fund regardless of its needs or the needs of the other towns. Such is the ward system, and it is unworthy of an intelligent community.

The money should be spent where it is most needed regardless of ward divisions. An effort was made at a recent meeting of the committee to have that policy adopted, and while a compromise measure was agreed upon, it is plain from the action of the committee on Tuesday night, that the same old system prevails. How long, we repeat, will it be tolerated?

The members of the Anti-Saloon League would do well to remember that there is a saying in politics that the wise man does not hunt ducks with brass bands. When corporations wish to put into office men who are favorable to their interests they do not advertise the fact, and they do not through the public print fire questions at candidates and ask them how they stand on the corporation question. They first find out who their friends are; then select the most popular of them to run. It would have been better politics, had the Anti-Saloon leaders pursued a similar course.

"Personally, I have a high regard for the Russians," said Marshal Oyama, in a recent interview. "They are soldiers. The officers and men are brave and able, and have fought well. During the war between China and Japan I was the commander of the army which captured Port Arthur. With a division and a half of troops we took the city in five hours. The result this time shows the wonderful difference between the Russians and the Chinese with whom we had previous experience."

That's fine for the Russians, but what will the Chinese think of it? It is well to be on terms with one's neighbors.

Cipriano Castro is now more or less seriously involved with Columbia, France and the United States. It would be rather a surprise to this lively Venezuelan to wake up some morning and find that he had been smugged off the map.

The Pope regrets that the war should go on in the far East. The only way in which the Pope's sentiments differ from the Czar's is that the Pope is frank enough to express them.

During Mr. Roosevelt's hunting trip to the Wild West, every precaution will be taken to prevent his capture by Mr. Castro, of Venezuela.

The theatrical reason in Richmond is trying to go out in a flame of glory, with prospects of succeeding in the effort.

April is a foolish and deceptive kind of a month. Frosts that kill have been known to come in that uncertain period.

It might be well enough if Adickes, of Delaware, should become an early patient of Dr. Osier. He is of age.

A good many people who voted for Roosevelt had Mr. John Hay very distinctly in their minds.

Russia is at least getting a chance to draw her breath for another foot race to some point farther north.

Greater Richmond means greater Virginia and greater Virginia means a great deal to Virginians.

The gas inquiry in New York is on at full blast, and somebody is likely to be asphyxiated.

Vladivostok is getting back on the map, according to the latest dispatches.

At last Colorado has only one Governor, but he isn't any great shakes.

NO OTHER REMEDY

Can take the place of the celebrated Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in the thousands of homes in which it has once been used. They know its value as a remedy for all family ills and consequently are never without it. It positively restores the appetite, builds up the run-down system and cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Spring Fever, Colic, La Grippe, Malaria or Female Disorders. We urge a trial.

HOSTETTER'S



QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Carnegie's Address.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir—Will you kindly give me through your Query Columns the address of Andrew Carnegie, the steel magnate? A SUBSCRIBER.

No. 5 West Fifty-first Street, New York.

To Whiten Straw Hats.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir—Please tell me in your Query Columns what will whiten straw hats that have turned yellow.

W. D. C.
Oxalic acid may do. But there are preparations for the purpose, which are better. Consult your druggist.

The Marriage Law.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir—Simply to settle a controversy will you publish in your Query Columns of The Times-Dispatch if there is any law in Virginia that will force a man to marry a woman if he does not wish to; if so on what circumstances? SUBSCRIBER.

None except the unwritten law, backed by a shotgun.

Bodies of the Condemned.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir—Will you please tell me in your Query Columns what the law in Virginia is regarding the disposal of the bodies of criminals who are hung? You stated in your paper that the University resigned its right to the body of McCue.

Baltimore Hospitals.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir—Will you kindly give me the names of one or two private insane hospitals in Baltimore?

(2) Who is the Governor of Washington State and where is he from? A READER.

(1) We do not know. If you will write to the mayor of Baltimore you can ascertain.

(2) Albert B. Mead.

A Lover's Request.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir—Will you please inform me correctly in this case when a man is in love with a young lady who must be seduced or do to win her affections? A READER.

The editor of Queries and Answers is too old to answer this query. He has lost his cunning. Perhaps some of the young men—or better, the young women—will advise our correspondent.

The Origin of a Name.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir—Visitors from other States historically inclined to "The Mecklenburg" often ask if the hotel was so called for the county in which it is situated, how did the county get its name, as they are certain this section of Virginia was not settled by the Germans? The controversy and enlighten those not informed, I will state that the counties of Charlotte and Mecklenburg were formed from Lunenburg county in 1704. Charlotte was named for Queen Charlotte, wife of George the Third. Mecklenburg, in honor of the Queen of Denmark. This is the way the German name comes in. T. D. J.

Railroad Junctions.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir—Will you please name the junction point of the following railroad in your query column Sunday: Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Baltimore, Md. and Parkersburg, W. Va., via Washington, D. C. and Cumberland, Maryland? DAILY READER.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad runs through trains between New York and St. Louis, Mo., via Baltimore, Washington, Cumberland, Md., and Parkersburg, W. Va. On local trains from Baltimore changes would have to be made at Washington and probably at Cumberland, Md.

The Postal Laws.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:—Sir—I have been a citizen of a town for several years, and have in my employment a man who has been working for my company for a number of years, and is well known by the postmaster and the clerks of this postoffice, as he was born and raised in this city, and has been receiving his mail through this postoffice all his life. I sent this man to the postoffice, which is directly across the street from my place of business, for my mail, and the postoffice clerk refused to deliver my mail to him on this particular occasion, on account of some personal affair between the two. Now, I want to know through your paper, the laws and regulations on such matters. I claim that the postmaster or clerks have no right to refuse to deliver mail when sent for by a responsible party, and a party who is known to them, and working for the sender, unless he has received written or verbal notice not to do so. Am I right or wrong? Kindly answer in your Sunday paper.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Mail must be delivered upon a written order only. This is a case that should be reported to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Hard Lines.

Manager—You do not inject enough contempt, spite, and venom into that word.

Actress—I can do no better.

Manager—Nonpareil! Break it just as you say "Plough" when you meet a rival in an imitation scalpin.—London Tit-Bits.

Cost Less in America.

Women in France may wear trousers in public by paying a yearly tax of 50 francs for the privilege.

SOIL SURVEYS IN NORFOLK AREA

Department of Agriculture Issues Report Containing Results of Work in Virginia.

NINE TYPES RECOGNIZED

History of Truck Raising in Norfolk County—Growth of Industry Very Rapid.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—The Department of Agriculture has just issued a large volume devoted to the results of soil surveys made in many States, several pages are taken up with reports of the surveys made in the neighborhood of Norfolk in what is known as the Norfolk area. This area is characterized as lying in the extreme southeastern part of the State of Virginia, and just at the southern extremity of Chesapeake Bay, fronting on the bay, Hampton Roads, James River, and having a frontage of thirteen miles on the Atlantic. Norfolk is the center of the area, 300 miles from New York by water, and 600 from Boston.

Truck Raising.

In the introduction to the chapter devoted to the survey of the Norfolk area, the report states that the truck raising was begun in the Norfolk country about 1844 by two or three farmers from New Jersey.

An old journal relates that on May 17, 1850, 600 bushels of green peas and 600 quarts of strawberries were shipped to Baltimore, and that 400 bushels of peas were shipped to Boston. In 1852 the shipments of early vegetables had wonderfully increased, and a large and profitable business was done. The growth of the industry has rapidly progressed, until at present nearly all the best available land along the Tidewater is devoted to the production of vegetables for the Northern markets. According to the twelfth census, Norfolk county produced 4,507,730 quarts of strawberries in 1899, while Princess Anne county shipped 2,516,400 quarts. In the same year Norfolk county shipped 591,232 bushels of potatoes, while Princess Anne and Nansemond counties produced on 603 acres 52 per cent of the kale grown in the United States. Norfolk county had 902 acres devoted to the production of asparagus.

The report mentions the seldom appearance of snow at Norfolk, and states that the rainfall is well distributed throughout the year. The average length of the growing season is 231 days, the average date of the last killing frost in spring being April 2d, and of the first in fall November 10th. During the last ten years the latest frost in spring occurred on April 2d and the earliest in fall on October 10th.

Areas of Different Soils.

Besides the Galveston sand and swamp non-arable types, seven distinct types of soil were recognized and mapped in the Norfolk area. The following table gives the area of each type:

| Soil. | Acres. | Per cent. |
|--------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Leonardtown loam..... | 63,052 | 27.8 |
| Norfolk fine sandy loam..... | 38,144 | 15.7 |
| Portsmouth sandy loam..... | 20,018 | 8.4 |
| Norfolk sand..... | 23,873 | 10.3 |
| Norfolk loam..... | 20,894 | 8.7 |
| Swamp..... | 19,238 | 8.1 |
| Galveston sand..... | 10,752 | 4.5 |
| Portsmouth sand..... | 2,043 | 1.1 |
| Leonardtown gravelly loam..... | 1,536 | .6 |
| Total..... | 134,112 | |

The Norfolk sand is found principally in the western part of the county, south of the James, and between the James and the Western Branch, not more than two or three square miles occur east of Elizabeth River. The early fruit growers thought few strawberries are grown on it, as they are liable to be washed by the sand.

Norfolk and Portsmouth Loam.

The Norfolk fine sandy loam is stated to be the most extensive trucking soil in the area. The greater part of it occurs in the western part, about its only representation east of the water works being on Pungo Ridge, two and a half miles back from the city coast. The report states that potatoes, cucumbers, tomatoes, strawberries all do well on soil of this character, and cabbage and kale are grown to a considerable extent. It is suggested that more strawberries be grown on the Norfolk fine sandy loam and fewer on the Portsmouth sandy loam. It is believed that several days might be gained in the time of ripening, with little, if any, loss in the flavor of the berry.

The Portsmouth sandy loam occurs in large area southwest of Portsmouth, though the type is scattered over the whole area. This kind of soil is in demand for the growing of cabbage, spinach, kale and crops requiring a heavier soil than the Norfolk sand and the Norfolk fine sandy loam. When thoroughly drained, deeply plowed and well fertilized, the Portsmouth sandy loam is adapted to the growing of many crops. It is any other type of soil in the area.

The greater part of the Norfolk loam abuts on Tidewater stream and occupies an elevated position of from ten to twenty feet above them. The greater part is under cultivation and is used largely for general farm crops. Strawberries and peaches are raised to quite an extent three miles northeast of Jacksonville. Irish potatoes yield about 200 bushels per acre when planted in this soil, which is pronounced to be one of the best in the area for diversified agriculture.

Other Types.

Leonardtown loam occurs chiefly in the southeastern part of the area, between the James and the York River. It occupies level, flat stretches, is cold and wet, and crops are late in starting and maturing. The type is devoted mainly to growing agriculture, and quite a large proportion is covered with pine, gum and cypress. The Leonardtown loam is generally found in the area south of Portsmouth, west of the James River, or on the York River, on Money Point, on the east side of the stream. The soil is a heavy, fine-grained sand, and is little cultivated, but the report that drainage would make it a valuable trucking soil. It should produce good Irish potatoes.

A HAPPY HOME

Is one where health abounds.
With impure blood there cannot be good health.
With a disordered LIVER there cannot be good blood.

revivify the torpid LIVER and restore its natural action.

A healthy LIVER means pure blood.
Pure blood means health.
Health means happiness.

Take no Substitute. All Druggists.

Cost Less in America.

Women in France may wear trousers in public by paying a yearly tax of 50 francs for the privilege.

J. B. MOSBY & CO.,

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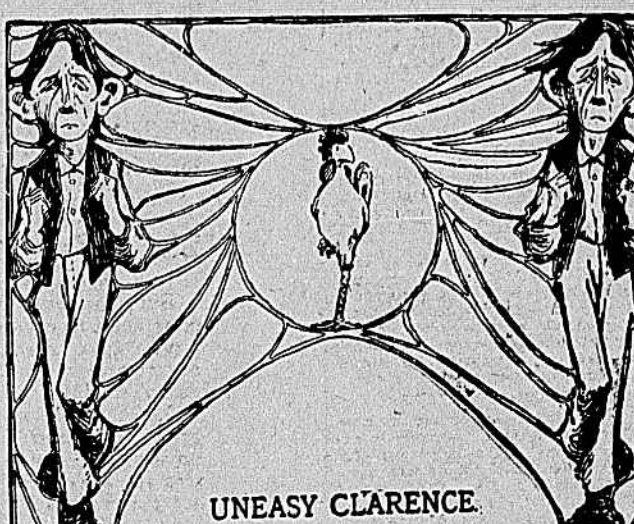
Hosiery Buyers Attention

An Important Sale of High-Grade Hosiery,
(With Unlimited Chances to Save.)

Not odd lots, manufacturer's seconds on job lots, but Hosiery of worth from the world's best makers, marked at prices that will impress most favorably. You should examine these values.

(Display First Counter—Right Hand Aisle)

| | |
|--|--------|
| Infants' Lisle Sox, 12½c Special value..... | 12½c |
| Infants' White and Fast Tan Lisle Socks, new and extra tasty patterns; special..... | 12½c |
| Children's White and Fast Black and Tan Lisle Socks, all sizes, 4 to 8½..... | 25c |
| Misses' Medium Weight, Fast Black Ribbed Lisle Hose, value 10c; special Ribbed..... | 12½c |
| New Ideas in Ladies' Embroidered Gauze Lisle Hose, 50c, 75c, 98c, and.... | 1.38 |
| Ladies' Silk Hose, colors white, black, green, purple and all evening shades; value \$2.25; special..... | \$1.69 |
| Ladies' Fast Black and Tan Gauze Lisle Hose, very light weight; value 35c; special..... | 25c |
| Ladies' White and Fast Black and Tan Gauze Lisle Hose, extra fine gauge; value 50c; special 35c, or 3 pairs for..... | \$1.00 |
| Ladies' Thin and Webby Gauze Lisle Hose, fully mercerized, value 75c; special..... | 50c |
| Ladies' Gauze Lisle Hose, new and tasty patterns, 50c, 75c, and.... | 98c |



UNEASY CLARENCE.

First on one foot, Then on t' other, Clarence always stood;—

(Thumbs thrust in his Waistcoat's armpoles.— Which was very rude.)

MORAL.

Attention all—both boys and men!

This is the reason pockets are made.

To thrust your hands within them, when

A friend appeals to you for aid.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY

April 1st.

1405—Tamerlane, chieftain of the Tartars, died.

1405—The Duke of Burgundy, Philip the Good, died.

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